

In 1996 Teresa tested in Pittsburgh her idea on how best to ensure early childhood education development was not just talked about but actually pursued. With a coalition of business leaders, the Heinz endowments launched Teresa's early childhood initiative, called ECI, to begin to tackle the issues of early childhood education and make sure that no family was left behind. In 1998 Teresa founded the Women's Institute to secure retirement, called WISER, to ensure that women, whether they work in or out of the home, would understand pension and retirement issues. Through a partnership with Good Housekeeping magazine, a magazine and supplement entitled "What Every Woman Needs to Know About Money and Retirement," women are better able to be informed and educated on how to prepare for their financial future. That supplement has reached more than 25 million readers and is available in English, Chinese, Portuguese, and Spanish today.

Perhaps the most notable is the work that Teresa has done to help explain to legislators at the State and Federal levels, Jack Heinz's vision which he articulated, by the way, more than 14 years ago, that we need to make available a prescription drug benefit to all people 65 and over.

Through her work at Heinz family philanthropies, Teresa has spearheaded an effort to help legislators understand this complex issue and how states can design solutions to solve this problem—now reaching a crisis state in our country. Dubbed HOPE, the Heinz plan to meet prescription expenses is used by many States such as Massachusetts, Maine, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania which work with the foundation on strategies to provide prescription drugs for the elderly.

That is perhaps the best example of what I believe is the spirit of John Heinz, designing a blueprint to help states determine whether and how they can and whether they will address such a crisis.

Because of Teresa Heinz, the Heinz Family Foundation pursues efforts to keep Jack's spirit and vision alive. That is why I am here. And for that, each of us should be grateful. I personally thank her for all she has done.

Mr. President, John Heinz, as I said, was my friend. In my own way, I celebrate his spirit each day when I walk on the Senate floor. He is no longer with us in person, but his spirit, his vision, and his unrelenting belief in hope lives with all of us.

I am proud to have known this man, John Heinz, and I am proud he was my friend. To Teresa and his three sons, John, André and Christopher, I send this message: Jack's spirit is right here on the Senate floor. Be assured we will never, ever forget who he was, what he stood for or his dream for America.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, 10 years ago today a tragic accident occurred in the Philadelphia suburbs claiming the life of a very distinguished United States Senator. In addition, two 6-year-old girls were killed at the Marion Elementary School, as well as four pilots who were in charge of two aircraft which collided in suburban Philadelphia—a small charter plane carrying Senator Heinz from Williamsport, PA, with the destination of Philadelphia, and two pilots on a Sun Oil helicopter which had attempted to observe the landing gear of the small private plane, which, according to the dashboard, were not in place.

Those two planes collided in midair resulting in the deaths, as I say, of the four pilots and wounding many on the ground, including one young man who had 68 percent of his body covered with burns, and the deaths of two 6-year-old girls, and it was a fatal accident for Senator Heinz.

Senator Heinz had an illustrious career in the Congress of the United States. I first met him in 1971 when he was running for the seat of former Congressman Robert Corbin, who had died. And Elsie Hillman, the matriarch of Pennsylvania politics, and a leading figure nationally, had asked me to come be a speaker for a John Heinz fundraiser in her home.

I was then the district attorney of Philadelphia. I recall very well meeting this good-looking young man who was 32 years old, soon to be elected to the House of Representatives, and saw him in one of his maiden speeches charm the crowd and move on to the House of Representatives.

My next extensive contact with John Heinz was in the 1976 primary election where we squared off in what was a traditional Pennsylvania battle of east versus west. I was no longer the district attorney but had a significant following within the metropolitan area in eastern Pennsylvania, and John Heinz was the "Zion" of the west. It looked promising for a while when Philadelphia came in 10 to 1 in my favor and then United Press International declared me the winner at 1:30. But Allegheny County and some of the western counties came in as much as 15 to 1. This was a very close vote by 2.6 percent. With 26,000 votes out of a million cast, John Heinz became the U.S. Senator following the 1976 election at the age of 38.

He was a very distinguished Senator, as the record shows. He had a place on

the Finance Committee. He had a place on the Banking Committee. He was chairman of the Aging Committee. It was rumored that he intended to run for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1994, and that he had aspirations for the White House. Of course, those potentialities were snuffed out by his untimely death.

John Heinz had unlimited political potential and was really one of the rising stars on the American political scene. His death left an enormous void in Pennsylvania politics, in American politics, and in the Senate.

I had seen him just the day before when we were in Altoona, PA, together. We were speaking at a lunch for the hospital association and had become very good friends after our tough primary battle which had occurred some 15 years before. Senator Hugh Scott and his administrative assistant, Bob Kunsic, had counseled John and me when he was elected to the Senate in 1980, that together we wouldn't be twice as strong but we would be four times as strong.

I used to drive John Heinz home. We both lived in Georgetown—he in a mansion and I in a condominium. In the early 1980s, Senator Baker used to work us very late, as did Senator Dole, and then Senator BYRD and then Senator Mitchell, our majority leaders. I would drive him home in the wee hours of the morning. And sometimes after 1 a.m., after one of those 20-hour days, we would sit and talk in his back alley before he entered his home, and we called it an end to the day.

The day before he died, I had Joan with me. I called her Blondie, which I do from time to time, and he was surprised. The last words I heard John Heinz say was, "Does she call you Dagwood?" I said, "No, she doesn't, John."

But in memory of John Heinz there have been many posthumous recognitions. The most important of all are the Heinz Awards, established by his then-widow Teresa Heinz, with very substantial endowments in five categories which were of greatest importance to John Heinz. They were: First, arts and humanities; second, environment; third, human condition; fourth, public policy; and, fifth, technology, the economy, and employment.

John Heinz left behind three extraordinary sons, Henry John IV, Andre, and Christopher. Hardly a day goes by that I don't think of John Heinz and the great contributions he made to the United States Senate.

I am advised that once a Member has been gone for 10 years, the Member is then eligible to have a stamp named after him. I am sure there will be many awards given to John Heinz. Already the numbers are significant, with the John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center; the H. John Heinz Center for Science, Economics and the Environment; the H. John Heinz, III School

of Public Policy and Management at Carnegie Mellon University; the John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum; and the H.J. Heinz Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

CAPTAIN WILL BROWN

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and honor Captain Will Brown, United States Navy, as he retires upon completion of over 26 years of honorable and faithful service to our nation.

A native of Queens, New York, Captain Brown joined the Navy in 1975. A career Supply Officer, he began his service as the Sales Officer aboard USS GUAM, LPH-9, followed by a shore assignment at Naval Aviation Technical Training Center, Lakehurst, New Jersey. Captain Brown returned to sea as the Supply Officer aboard USS BARNEY, DDG-6, and then served as the Combat Systems Analyst at Commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Following graduation from the Naval War College, he was the Director of Consumable Logistics Management on the Chief of Naval Operations Staff followed by an assignment as Director of Repairables at Naval Supply Systems Command, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Captain Brown was then selected for the prestigious position of Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Financial Management in Washington, DC. Following a successful tour of duty, he next reported to the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs as Congressional Liaison for Readiness Programs. Captain Brown was then chosen to serve as a senior Supply Officer on-board USS PUGET SOUND, AD-38. Recognized for his sustained outstanding leadership and organizational skills, Captain Brown was then selected to serve as the Senior Analyst on the Department of the Navy's Organization, Management and Infrastructure Team.

Returning to a position working with our nation's lawmakers, Captain Brown was handpicked to serve as Director of the Naval Programs Division, Navy Office of Legislative Affairs. In this capacity he was a major asset to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Congress and has been considered a valued advisor to the very top echelons of the Navy and Congress. His consummate leadership and integrity ensured that Naval programs were appropriate, understood, and well communicated. A role model and mentor to those who worked for and with him, he made his impact on people as well as programs. Through his brilliant insight and dedication, he directly contributed to the future readiness of the United States Navy and this nation.

Captain Brown's distinguished awards include the Legion of Merit, the

Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Sea Service Ribbon, Battle "E" Ribbon, Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Navy Unit Commendation.

The Department of the Navy, the Congress, and the American people have been defended and well served by this dedicated naval officer for over 26 years. Captain Will Brown will long be remembered for his leadership, service and dedication. He will be missed. We wish Will, and his lovely wife Phyllis, our very best as they begin a new chapter in their life together.

CERTIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, today I extend my congratulations to President Vojislav Kostunica, Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on their courageous actions this past weekend in arresting former Yugoslav dictator Slobodan Milosevic. This important and encouraging development underscores Belgrade's commitment to making real and significant progress on certification requirements as outlined in the fiscal year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

For Belgrade, arresting Milosevic was an important factor in their ability to achieve certification by the U.S. Therefore, I am pleased with the decision of President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell to grant certification to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, FRY. I share their view that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has met the requirements for certification outlined by Congress last year, and I fully believe they will continue to make progress in these areas well beyond March 31.

It is clear that the government in Belgrade has taken some difficult steps in recent weeks to further democratize. The presence of hundreds of pro-Milosevic demonstrators rallying outside of Milosevic's villa over the weekend showed that opponents to democratic reform in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia still exist. Despite those who remain in opposition, it is critical that President Kostunica's government stand strong in its efforts to promote democracy. To help in that regard, I believe that the United States should continue to support those in the FRY who are committed to a new era of peace, stability and democracy in the Balkans.

As one who has a lengthy personal history with southeastern Europe, I was pleased with the certification announcement by the State Department. To me, it was rivaled only by the excitement I felt at the final outcome of the presidential elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia last fall

which brought Vojislav Kostunica to the presidency. For years, I had worked to bring about democratic changes in the FRY working with opposition leaders to Slobodan Milosevic in diaspora. Since coming to the Senate, I have made a handful of visits to the region to get first-hand perspectives on the situation in the Balkans and I have visited and remain in contact with a number of top political leaders including President Kostunica, Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic and U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, William Montgomery. I also have my "ear to the ground" via e-mail that I receive on a regular basis from a couple of retired members of the Ohio State Highway Patrol who are now serving as police officers in the United Nations' international police force in Kosovo. Needless to say, I pay attention to what is happening in the region.

To help support the new government of Dr. Kostunica, and as an incentive for Belgrade to make needed democratic changes, last October Congress approved \$100 million in assistance for Serbia in the fiscal year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. To obtain these funds after March 31, and ensure access to international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank, the fiscal year 2001 Foreign Operations bill outlined three certification requirements on the part of President Kostunica's new government: respect for the rule of law and human rights; implementation of the Dayton Accords; and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

As I indicated to Secretary of State Colin Powell when I spoke with him last week, I believe the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has complied with the spirit of the law outlined by Congress last year. The recent record of the Kostunica/Djindjic government is very positive, and it is my view that they have made considerable progress in all three areas outlined in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

Regarding the rule of law, governments at both the Federal and the Republic levels in the FRY have taken steps to uphold human rights for minorities, particularly in southern Serbia. Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia Nebojsa Covic has worked to give ethnic Albanians in Serbia more control over their local governments and municipalities. During visits to Capitol Hill 2 weeks ago, Prime Minister Djindjic indicated that the Serbian Government now includes minorities. U.S. Ambassador Montgomery has indicated in conversations we have had that President Kostunica and Deputy Prime Minister Covic have worked well together to make progress on this front, and the Ambassador has been encouraged by the results that he has seen.